[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 20th April, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 225 copies.

The *Lamát-ul-Akhláq* (Bareilly), of the 8th April, highly praises the British Government for having, in its extreme generosity, given a high post in the army to the son of Dalíp Singh, although his father has renounced its protection and gone in rebellion against it. If Dalíp Singh were wise, he would now beg the pardon of the British Government and his faults forgiven. Ever since Dalíp Singh wilfully renounced the protection of the British Government, he has gained nothing, but suffered all kinds of troubles and miseries. He must have heard of the favour the British Government has recently shown to his son in England, and if he admits his folly and seeks the forgiveness of the British Government, which cherished him with a paternal care until, in his madness, he rebelled against it, the *Lamát* trusts that Government will still forgive him.

Dalíp Singh and the British Government.

A correspondent of the same paper of the 15th April regrets to say that the Government has granted a monthly pension of only Rs. 3,000 to Mirza Qamar Qadar Bahádur, the eldest surviving son of the late Wájid Ali Shah. The Government had fixed a pension of Rs. 5,000 a month on the late Mirza

Suggested increase in the pension granted to Mirza Qamar Qadar Bahádur, the eldest surviving son of the late Wájid Ali Shah.

Waliahad Bahádur, the first son of Wajid Ali Shah, during the lifetime of His Majesty, in addition to the monthly pension of one lakh of rupees paid to the latter. But now that His Majesty is dead and a saving of one lakh of rupees a month has accrued to the Government, a pension of only Rs. 3,000 has been conferred on the eldest surviving son of His Majesty. The Government has at the same time stopped the allowance of Rs. 450 a month received by the wife and children of the Prince Mirza Qamar Qadar Bahádur. This will make the position of the Prince still worse, and he will find it very difficult to support his family and give a decent education to his children, who are now of school-going age. The Government has no doubt offered to pay Rs. 12,000 to the Prince towards the payment of his debts. But the total amount of the Prince's debts is about Rs. 40,000, and it would be liberal, indeed, on the part of the Government if it relieved the Prince of his entire debts. Taking all these circumstances into its consideration, the Government should increase the amount of the Prince's pension to Rs. 5,000 a month. The *Lamát* also requests the Government to consider the claims of Fakhr Mahal, mother of the Prince Mirza Qamar Qadar, and bestow a suitable pension on her. (A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár*, of Lucknow, of the 16th April, regretting that the Government has deprived the sons of the late Wájid Ali Shah of the title of Prince and has recognised no one as the head of His Majesty's family, asks the Government to make a suitable increment to the pension of Mirza Jahan Qadar Bahádar and to declare him or Mirza Qamar Qadar Bahádur to be the head of the family of the late King of Oudh.)

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Karnámá* (Lucknow), of the 16th April, states that a request has been made by certain Muhammadans to the Government of India for the erection of a mausoleum over the remains of the late Wájid Ali Shah, and the grant of an allowance to meet the expenses of the recitation of the Quran and of holding *mahfils* or religious meetings there. The *Karnámá* hopes that Government will grant the request and apply the proceeds of the sale of birds and

Proposed erection of a mausoleum over the remains of the late Wájid Ali Shah.

animals belonging to His late Majesty to the erection of the mausoleum.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The financial condition of India.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th April, states that some days ago it showed in its columns that on account of the large expenditure on the frontier defences, depreciation of silver and decrease in the revenue derived from opium, the financial condition of India gave cause for grave anxiety. The Government of Lord Dufferin has, however, managed to patch up the deficit this year by increasing the salt-duty and levying a tax on petroleum. But the three causes which have brought about the financial pressure are still at work, and there is no knowing to what depths they will reduce the finances of this country. It should also be borne in mind that the Government of Lord Ripon reserved to itself the power of increasing the duty on salt at a time when some very great calamity might befall India, such as an invasion by some foreign enemy or a severe famine which threatened to carry off millions of the people. But the Government of India having had recourse to this reserved source of income, it has now nothing left to fall back upon should there again occur a deficit in the Budget. It is a great pity that, in the face of this state of things, Sir Richard Temple and Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for India, should have given false assurances to the British Parliament that there was nothing in the financial state of India to give cause for any grave anxiety. Many thanks are, however, due to Mr. Samuel Smith, who urged that the reverse was the case, and to Lord Randolph Churchill, who, holding the same opinion, deprecated the increase on the salt-duty and advocated the re-imposition of import duties in India and some contribution by England towards the military expenses lately incurred by the Government of India. The *Hindustán* then expresses its approval of the proposals of Lord Randolph Churchill, but adds that the administrative expenditure should also be reduced at the same time by giving a greater share to natives in the administration of the country.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Address presented to Lord Dufferin at Lucknow by the Association of the Oudh Taluqdars.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th April, in commenting upon the address presented to Lord Dufferin at Lucknow by the Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh, observes that the writer of the address must have taken very great pains, indeed, before he was able to represent everything His Excellency has done during his Viceroyalty as an unmixed good. Referring to the Oudh Rent Act, the Taluqdars are made to say in the address that the provisions of the Act have so judiciously been framed that, while they secure greater advantages to the tenants, they are in no way harmful to the interests of the Talukdars themselves. Indeed! There can be no doubt about it! If the provisions of the Rent Act do not take away anything from the rights and profits of the Talukdars, then where do the greater advantages secured to the tenants come from? Has Lord Dufferin brought them down from the moon?

Circulation, 181 copies.

The same.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th April, says that it is no wonder that the Taluqdars of Oudh praised Lord Dufferin's administration of India in the address they presented to His Excellency at Lucknow. The majority of the Oudh Taluqdars live on the smiles of Government officers and are afraid to displease them in any way. They did not hesitate to praise even so hard-hearted a ruler as Sir Alfred Lyall; and such being the case, they would have praised Lord Dufferin all the same even if His Excellency had been ten times worse than he is. No importance is, therefore, to be attached to the eulogiums bestowed on Lord Dufferin by the Taluqdars. They had, however, no business to go out of their way and insert a paragraph in their address implying thereby that they had no sympathy with the objects of the National Congress. This must, of course, have gratified Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan very much, as implying that as he has now succeeded in converting these large landed proprietors in Oudh to his views, he will now be able to give a serious check to the Congress. The *Hindustán*, however, assures Sir Saiyad and the Oudh Taluqdars that it is

as much beyond their power to stop the National Congress and thereby prevent the people from giving united expression to the feelings which are uppermost in their hearts as it is impossible for a man to stem the current of a river.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Oudh Taluqdars' Association and the National Congress.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th April, is glad to say that the Association of the Oudh Taluqdars has passed a resolution to the effect that they do not want to have anything to do with the National Congress. The Association consists of both Hindús and Musalmáns; so that it can no longer be urged by the advocates of the Congress that it is only Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan and his followers who are opposed to the movement in Upper India. The Congress can, therefore, no longer be called a National Congress, and it would even be a misnomer to call it a Hindu Congress. Its proper designation would now be a *Bengdli* Congress. As regards the remarks of the *Hindustáni* newspaper to the effect that the Oudh Taluqdars, being almost all uneducated men and not able to understand the aims and objects of the Congress, have expressed their opposition to it, the *Najm* says if the highest class of the Nobles of Oudh cannot understand the objects of the Congress, who else then can understand them? Of course education has not made so much progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as it has done in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, but that is the very ground on which the *Najm* has for the past three years been advising the natives of the United Provinces to keep aloof from the Congress, because any concessions which the Congress might be able to obtain from the Government would be monopolized by the natives of more advanced provinces. The *Najm* is not opposed to the objects of the Congress, but as the natives of the united Provinces are not yet sufficiently educated to hold their own against Madrasis, Bengalis, and Bombayites, it thinks it will do them more harm than good if they take part in the agitation of the Congress. (The *Anjuman-i-Hind*, of the 14th April, publishes an account of the meeting of the Oudh Taluqdars,

Association, at which it resolved that none of its members should join the coming National Congress at Allahabad, and gives abstracts of the speeches made on the occasion).

Sir Lepel Griffin's rule as Political Agent in Central India.

A correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 12th April, adverting to the administration of Central India by Sir Lepel Griffin as Political Agent to the Governor-General, observes that ever since the establishment of the British Government in India there has been no political officer who has struck so much terror in the minds of the rulers of Native States and made them so fearful of losing their thrones at any moment as Sir Lepel Griffin has done. When Sir Lepel retires from India, every Native Chief who has had to deal with him will feel a weight of troubles removed from his heart and that he is once more in a position to breathe God's air freely. There is hardly a chief in Central India who has not suffered from the hands of this officer in some way or other. He degraded the innocent Muhammad Sadik Hasan Khan from his exalted position, heaping indignities on the Begam of Bhopal and outraging her feelings thereby. He appointed a Council at Gwalior which, instead of doing any good, has proved injurious to the State. He prevailed upon Mahárája Holkar to go to England on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration in that country, which cost him about 27 lakhs of rupees; but when His Highness suddenly returned home dissatisfied with his treatment in London, Sir Lepel said that His Highness's return was simply due to his having become affected with melancholy. Again it is Sir Lepel Griffin who devised plans to depose the Begam of Bhopal from her throne and prevented the memorials of the Mahárání Dowager of Rewah from reaching the Viceroy. Having done all this, is it possible that the Native Chiefs should forget him after he has laid aside his present office and returned home? The widowed Mahárânis of the late Mahárája of Gwalior have also their grievances against Sir Lepel Griffin, but they are helpless and have no means to lay their case before the Viceroy. If Lord Dufferin desires to learn the true account of their miseries, he can do so by kindly deputing Lady Dufferin to enquire

into their complaints from themselves. His Excellency should at any rate appoint a commission, consisting of such gentlemen who have no connection with Native States, to enquire into the grievances of the widowed Maháránis of Rewah and Gwalior.

The Government of India and Sir Lepel Griffin.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th April, referring to the Government of India's letter addressed to Sir Lepel Griffin, in which it has refused sanction to the institution of criminal proceedings against the *Amrit Bazár Patrika* and has expressed its confidence in that officer, says that Lord Dufferin's decision in the matter is not satisfactory at all. It in no way clears the character of Sir Lepel Griffin in the eyes of the public. Had His Excellency sanctioned a criminal prosecution against the *Amrit Bazár Patrika*, it would have satisfied the minds of the people and brought the true facts of the Bhopal affairs into light. If Lord Dufferin has, however, disallowed criminal proceedings against the *Patrika*, thinking they would get the poor editor of that paper into hot water, he should then appoint a commission to enquire into the charges brought against Sir Lepel Griffin and thereby satisfy the public that the Government of India is not willing to tolerate any oppression being practised on Native States.

Circulation, 180 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

Ascendancy of European officials in the State of Hyderabad.

A correspondent of the *Avadh* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, states that Europeans have acquired such predominance in the administration of the State of Hyderabad that a petty European official of the State can make the Nizam's Government do anything whatever. His Highness's Government is now no more than a puppet in the hands of his European servants; and such being the case, every native official endeavours to ingratiate himself with the European officials. To take an example, a short time after Colonel Marshall had been at Hyderabad, one of the high native officials of the Nizam's Government took the sum of 1½ lakhs of rupees in advance from His Highness's treasury in the name of Colonel Marshall and deposited it in a Bank to the latter's credit. The Colonel

Circulation, 240 copies.

receives several hundreds of rupees a month as interest on the deposit. His pay is now Rs. 3,000 a month, and he has made the Nizam's Government pledge itself to pay him a lump sum of three lakhs of rupees when his services in the State are dispensed with. He has also imported a number of Panjábis into Hyderabad and given them high berths with fat salaries, overriding the claims of the natives of the State. All this is a clear index to the European ascendancy in Hyderabad on the one hand and to His Highness's weakness on the other.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, says that the sanction which Sir Ganpat Rao Khatke has obtained from the Council for the distribution of the troops of Gwalior in various parts of the State for the suppression of dakaits will render useless all the labour and attention which have been bestowed in giving the troops a military training and making them fit for field service. Being scattered all over the State and having constantly to keep an eye on the dakaits, they will get few opportunities for drilling, and will thus forget, in course of time, all the military training they have received. When a military force is wanted to put down dakaitis in any part of the State, it could always be sent there from the head-quarters and then brought back again after it had accomplished the object for which it was sent. This arrangement would save the outlay of a large sum of money which would otherwise be required for the erection of barracks in all those places where the troops are proposed to be quartered. Could not Sir Ganpat Rao, instead of spending money in this way, lay it out in providing means of irrigation which are urgently wanted in most parts of the State? (The *Tiát-i-Hind*, of Meerut, of the 16th April, approves of Sir Ganpat Rao's proposal to distribute the Gwalior troops, which have hitherto been kept concentrated in one place, in various parts of the States and says that this statesman-like policy of Sir Ganpat will ensure safety of life and property to the residents of the State from the depredations of dakaits and robbers which have become very frequent of late.)

Proposed distribution of the troops of Gwalior in various parts of the State.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Minés and Bhíls in the State of Mewar.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th April, giving an account of his journey through the Magra district in the Mewar State, says that the whole of the district is inhabited only by Minés and Bhíls, who are criminal tribes. These men dwell in bamboo huts at considerable distances from one another. They mainly live on plunder and robbery. Nobody can pass safely through their district unless he takes one or two of them with him as his guard and pays them at the rates fixed by them for the purpose. In case a traveller does not take any of them with him, he is plundered as soon as he has proceeded 50 steps into the district. And what is worse still, these men do not rob a man without killing him or at least without inflicting a wound on him and thereby causing some blood to flow. The writer, while travelling through Magra, took two Minés with him for his protection. These men told him that they live a very miserable life. Half of the produce of their soil is taken by their Rája, and with the remaining half they pay the Banias for the cloth, &c., they buy from them; and thus nothing being left with them for their subsistence, they have no alternative left but to rob and plunder. The *Hindustán* draws the attention of the Mahárána of Odeypur to this state of things in the district of Magra, and hopes His Highness will take steps to ameliorate the condition of the Minés and Bhíls and thereby ensure the safety of the life and property of his subjects from the hands of these men.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation 180 copies.

Lord Dufferin paying visits to the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner, &c., at Lucknow.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th April, highly praises Lord Dufferin for his condescension in paying visits to the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner and Honorary Magistrates and to a meeting of the Municipal Board at Lucknow. In doing this His Excellency has set a good example, and it is hoped it will be followed by his successor. If all big officials, such as the Lieutenant-Governors, &c., were to inspect Courts and offices in this way during their tours, it would tend to the better administration of the country and the money spent on their tours would not be spent in vain.

It would be better still if officers occasionally went out in disguise and ascertained the true condition of the people over whom they rule.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, adverting to the suggestion of the *Pioneer* that the Judicial Commissionership of Oudh should be amalgamated with the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, warmly protests against the measure. The amalgamation, if carried out, will, in the first place, often occasion difficulties in the administration of law, because many of the laws of Oudh are different from those of the North-Western Provinces. Secondly, the people of Oudh have hitherto been accustomed to obtain justice in the Judicial Commissioner's Court at a low cost; but when this Court has been absorbed into the North-Western Provinces High Court, the state of things would be quite different, and the people of Oudh, in addition to their having to travel a longer distance before they reached their highest court of appeal in this country, would have to pay much more for justice than they have been accustomed to do up to this time. The Taluqdars of Oudh should, therefore, think twice before they give their consent to the measure suggested by the *Pioneer*. The *Asád* trusts the Taluqdars will remember well how they were dealt with after they had accepted the principles of Act XXII of 1886, and hopes that Sir Auckland Colvin, who is a straightforward man, will not go so far against his good nature and sense of justice as to adopt the tactics of his predecessor, Sir Alfred Lyall, and, by bringing the influence of his position to bear upon them, make them accept a measure which will be highly prejudicial to the interests of the people of Oudh.

Suggested amalgamation of the Judicial Commissionership of Oudh with the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

Circulation, 258 copies.

The *Surmá-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 8th April, referring to the remarks made by Sir Auckland Colvin in his Darbár speech at Meerut, asking Honorary Magistrates to keep district authorities informed of the illegal proceedings of the police, says that so long as persons continue to be selected as Honorary

Honorary Magistrates and the police.

Magistrates who are not men of education and character, it is merely utopian to expect them to make so bold as to bring the illegalities of the police to the notice of the district authorities. If the Government is really anxious to check the irregularities and malpractices of the police, it should make its selection of Honorary Magistrates from among educated, influential, and honest men, and explain it to them that in their capacity of Honorary Magistrates they are the superiors of the police and have power to report the illegal proceedings of the latter to the district officers, who in their turn should at once call for an explanation from the police officer against whom a complaint has been made. But until this is done no check would be exercised on the tyranny and high-handedness of the police. (The *Rozánd*, of the 12th April, writing upon the same subject, observes that if Honorary Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners were assured that their names would not be revealed and that no permission to prosecute them for making a complaint against a police officer would be granted in case the complaint should not be substantiated on enquiry, Honorary Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners would no longer feel afraid to inform district authorities of the illegal proceedings of the police whenever they happen to notice them).

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow) of the 10th April, in commenting upon the folly of Hindús in putting ornaments upon the persons of their children and thereby tempting bad characters to murder them, quotes from the *Agra Akhbár*, of the 14th March last, an account of a horrible murder committed on a child ten years old at Agra. This child, named Kedar, was decoyed into an empty house by one Misri, a goldsmith, who tied him with a rope there, took off his silver bangles and chain, and then immediately melting them sold the silver for Rs. 20. In the meanwhile the child was missed by his guardians, and suspicion having fallen upon Misri, the latter was charged with having decoyed away the child and handed over to the police. The police, however, treated the matter lightly and released Misri. Taking advantage

A child murdered at Agra on account of certain ornaments on his person.

Circulation, 595 copies.

of his release, Misri at once proceeded to the house where the child was still alive, with his hands and feet bound with a rope, and murdered him most inhumanly. Misri has now been arrested and admits having committed the murder in collusion with some bad characters. If the police had not released Misri when he was first placed in their hands and had made proper enquiries into the matter, the boy would have been found alive. But it is greatly to be regretted that hard-hearted ruffians like Misri do not, when convicted of murdering innocent children, receive such exemplary punishments as would serve as deterrents to others. No kind of torture would be too severe for such miscreants. Execution is not punishment enough for them; they should be either burnt or buried alive.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th April, states that the present system of examinations in oriental languages held by the Calcutta University is very unsatisfactory and affords no true test of the attainments of candidates in those languages. In the second language question-paper candidates are required to translate a passage from an oriental language into English, and *vice versâ*. This enables a candidate strong in English, but weak in the second language, to successfully pass the examination, while it causes another who is strong in the second language, but weak in English, to be plucked. The Allahabad University should take note of this and should not require candidates to answer any question in the second language paper in English. The Allahabad University should also make it a rule to announce the subjects in which it desires to change the text-books a year beforehand, in order that it may always have a large number of books at its command to make selection from, and thereby give a great stimulus to the composition of new books.

Certain suggestions to the Allahabad University.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 8th April, protests against the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to convert the tahsíli vernacular middle school at Moradabad into a branch of the

Proposed conversion of the tahsíli vernacular middle school at Moradabad into a branch of the English High School.

English High School there. The poorer classes of people cannot afford to send their children to an English school on account of the high tuition-fees and the heavy cost of English books. The abolition of the vernacular middle-school will, therefore, prevent the children of the poorer classes of the people from receiving education and passing the middle-class vernacular examination and thereby securing employment under Government. Hence the *Jam* requests the Local Government to interfere in the matter and direct the retention of the vernacular middle school. (The *Bulbul-i-Moradabad*, of the 16th April, expresses the same opinion as the *Jam* on the subject.)

Alleged use of unfair means by candidates at the late Middle-Class Vernacular Examination held at Mainpuri.

The *Súrmá-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 16th April, states that a correspondent has complained to it that the President and other members of the Local Board who were appointed by the Collector to superintend the late Middle-Class Vernacular Examination held at Mainpuri did not keep a strict watch on the candidates, and the latter consequently found opportunities to use every kind of unfair help in the examination. The *Súrmá* does not understand why the Collector did not appoint, as usual, the Head-master of the school in which the candidates were examined to be the Superintendent of the examination, and asks the Director of Public Instruction to make enquiry into the matter.

Circulation, 258 copies.

Want of extra room for holding Middle-Class Examinations in the Government College, Benares.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 9th April, complains that, in order to make room for holding the Middle-Class Examinations, the students of the Benares Government College have been given leave for 27 days. This is a serious interference with the study of the students of the College, and the Director of Public Instruction should either fix some other place as a centre for holding the Middle-Class Examinations or construct another building near the College for this purpose.

Circulation, 2,000 copies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Colonel Walter laying down rules for the curtailment of marriage expenses and stoppage of child-marriages among the Rajputs.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 10th and 13th April, heartily thanks Colonel Walter for laying down rules for the curtailment of marriage expenses and the stoppage of child-marriages among the Rajputs with the unanimous consent of all the representatives of the States in Rajputana assembled at a meeting held at Ajmere, and expresses a strong hope that if the Rajputs observe the rules framed by the Colonel they will receive incalculable good, as their minds will be relieved of the constant anxiety of how to meet the marriage expenses of their children and the latter will become a hardier and stronger race of men. The Rajputs will, however, be still wanting in military training, and the Government of India, which has done so much for their happiness through its Agent, should also make them fighting men like Europeans, in order that they may be prepared for an emergency which (God forbid!) may happen to occur at any time.

Circulation, 595 copies.

A "Social Congress" held at Lucknow.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 18th April, states that on the 9th idem a "Social Congress" was held at the *Sufed Kothi* of the *Oudh Akhbár* Press, at which speeches were made on the evils of early marriages, extravagant expenditure in the celebration of marriages and the bad custom prevalent among Hindús of marrying more than one wife, and on the necessity of giving moral education to children, of the strict observance of the principles of loyalty and allegiance to the Government, and the avoidance of interference in the administration of the country. A Madrasi gentleman also wanted to address the meeting in English, but as the majority of those present did not know that language, the chairman refused him permission to do so. The followers of the Madrasi gentleman, who had come without invitation, protested against this, and began to make a noise with a view to mar the proceedings of the assembly. They, however, left the meeting after a while, and resolutions were adopted, fixing the

month of December for the annual convocation of the Congress, declaring the subjects that had just been discussed at the meeting to be the objects of the Congress, and appointing a Secretary and Joint Secretary for it.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th April, referring to the same meeting, states that Munshi Nawal Kishore, C.I.E., the arch-sycophant of Government in Lucknow, held a public meeting at his house on the 9th idem. He did not clearly announce beforehand for what purpose he desired to convene the meeting, but when people had assembled, he, after a preliminary discourse on other subjects, wanted to have a protest entered against the aims and objects of the National Congress. But those present showed such opposition to the wishes of the Munshi that all the trouble he had undertaken to bring about the meeting ended in smoke. Many of the people actually went away from the meeting in disgust, leaving the Munshi with a blank and wry face. Faugh! It was downright folly on his part to convene a public meeting for the purpose. If he wanted to please the Government by expressing his opposition to the Congress, he could have done so by getting together some flatterers of Government like himself and then, after getting such resolutions adopted by them as he wished, he could easily afterwards have declared them to have been passed at a public meeting of the residents of Lucknow. This abortive attempt of the Munshi to ingratiate himself still more with the Government is, however, not a matter of much consequence. There are nine months still for the next meeting of the Congress, and in this interval one can beget a child, and cannot the Munshi even secure another opportunity to publicly express his opposition to the Congress?

The same.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 298 copies.

The *Titti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th April, complains that water-bearers at almost all the railway-stations do not, as a rule, readily supply water to passengers. The latter keep crying for water and water-bearers do not

Water not properly supplied to passengers at railway-stations.

heed them, and even when they do supply some dirty, hot water, they always ask for some reward. This is the hot season and the want of water is severely felt by passengers. The Railway authorities should therefore see that water-bearers supply water properly to passengers at the railway-stations.

Circulation, 130 copies.

Certain complaints on the railway between Dehli and Lahore.

A correspondent of the *Jalwa-i-Eddi* (Meerut), of the 17th April, complains that railway passengers are subjected to great inconveniences on the railway line between Dehli and Lahore. Only one intermediate-class carriage is attached to the trains, while the number of intermediate-class passengers is sufficient to fill two or three carriages. As many as 15 passengers are thrust into one compartment of the third-class carriages. At small stations passengers find seats in the carriages with great difficulty and the arrangement for the supply of water is very unsatisfactory. Again, passengers experience to great inconvenience in getting their tickets and the police render them no assistance. The Railway authorities should take steps in the matter.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Bad characters at Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 16th April, states that bad characters in batches of 40 or 50 men armed with *lâthis* have for the last few days been prowling about the public streets of the city of Allahabad and attacked some persons with knives. The district authorities would do well to personally look into the matter.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Adab-i-Alam* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Hadi Hussain.	Apl. 7th ...	Apl. 16th ...	140 copies.
2	*Afat Ka Parkala* ...	Bareilly ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Imdad Husain ...	For April ...	,, 17th ...	160 ,,
3	*Aftab-i-Azamgarh* ...	Azamgarh ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Qudrat Ali ...	Apl. 9th ...	,, 16th ...	208 ,,
4	*Agra Akhbar* ...	Agra ...	,, ...	,, ...	Tajammu-l-Husain ...	,, 14th ...	,, 17th ...	200 ,,
5	*Agra Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Amir Khan ...	,, 12th ...	,, 14th ...	
6	*Ainu-l-Akhbar* ...	Moradabad ...	,, ...	,, ...	Dilawar Ali ...	,, 1st ...	,, 11th ...	90 ,,
7	*Akhbar-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	,, 10th & 17th	,, 13th & 20th,	63 ,,
8	*Akhbar-i-Chunar* ...	Chunar ...	,, ...	,, ...	Hanuman Prasad ...	,, 10th ...	,, 14th ...	215 ,,
9	*Alam-i-Tasvir* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	,, 13th ...	,, 15th ...	200 ,,
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rai ...	,, 10th, 14th & 17th.	,, 12th, 17th & 18th.	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
11	*Almora Akhbar* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sada Nand ...	,, 9th & 16th,	,, 11th & 18th,	85 copies.
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	,, ...	Chandan Lal ...	,, 7th & 14th,	,, 12th & 17th	160 ,,
13	*Asdi* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ahmad Ali ...	,, 13th ...	,, 14th ...	240 ,,
14	*Bharat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	,, ...	Mihir Chand ...	,, ,, ...	,, 18th ...	100 ,,
15	*Bharat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ram Krishn Varma,	,, 9th & 16th,	,, 11th & 18th,	2,000 ,,
16	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	,, ...	Kishun Sarup ...	,, ,, ...	,, 12th & 19th,	
17	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	,, ...	,, ...	Thakur Prasad ...	,, 14th ...	,, 16th ...	250 ,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
18	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Husain,	Apl. 9th & 16th,	Apl. 11th & 18th,	425 copies.
19	*Gulsár-i-Oudh* ...	Sultanpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Nirotam Dás ...	,, 10th ...	,, 13th ...	
20	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Alláhábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sadaru-l-din ...	,, 15th ...	,, 19th ...	400 ,,
21	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	,, 10th to 19th,	,, 11th to 20th,	181 ,,
22	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	,, 7th, 11th & 14th.	,, 11th, 14th & 17th.	100 ,,
23	*Jalwá-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	,, 9th & 17th,	,, 11th & 19th,	130 ,,
24	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mahárájkishun ...	,, 8th & 16th,	,, 11th & 17th,	
25	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 8th ...	,, 12th ...	150 ,,
26	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Bhaggú Khán ...	,, 15th ...	,, 17th ...	162 ,,
27	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	,, 9th & 16th,	,, 12th & 19th,	250 ,,
28	*Kashf Pattrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 13th ...	,, 14th ...	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
29	*Kiyasth Akhb'r* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Rudra Prasád ...	,, 8th & 16th,	,, 11th & 17th,	
30	*Khurshíd-i-Afáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mashar Ahsan Khán,	Mar. 29th & Apl. 7th & 14th.	,, 11th, 16th & 17th.	200 copies.
31	*Khurshíd-i-Asamgarh* ...	Asamgarh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ilhám Alí ...	Apl. 5th ...	,, 20th ...	
32	*Lamaátu-l-Akhlaq* ...	Bareilly ...	,, ...	,, ...	Imdád Husain ...	,, 1st, 8th & 15th.	,, 12th, 17th & 18th.	225 ,,
33	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 10th & 17th.	,, 12th & 19th,	200 ,,
34	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,, 14th ...	,, 15th ...	47 ,,

35	*Mazáq-ká-Putlá*	...	Rámpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Razá	...	,, 11th	...	,, 17th	...	150	,,
36	*Mihr-i-Nimroz*	...	Bijnor	...	,,	...	,,	...	Karímu-i-lah	...	,, 7th & 14th,		,, 11th & 18th,		250	,,
37	*Mufíd-i-Ám*	...	Agra	...	,,	...	Tri-monthly,		Ahmad Khán	...	,, 10th	...	,, 14th	...	100	,,
38	*Naiyar-i-Azam*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Amjad Alí	...	,, 9th & 16th,		,, 12th & 19th,		180	,,
39	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	...	Etáwah	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán	...	,, 12th & 16th,		,, 14th & 18th,		180	,,
40	*Najmu-l-Hind*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Avtár Krishn	...	,, 7th	...	,, 15th	...	250	,,
41	*Nasím-i-Hind*	...	Fatehpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Kunj Bihári Lál	...	,, 8th	...	,, 13th	...	50	,,
42	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Fahímu-l-dín	...	,, 12th	...	,, 15th	...	100	,,
43	*Núru-l-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Hamíd	...	,, 14th	...	,, 16th	...	306	,,
44	*Nyáya Sudhá*	...	Hardá	...	Maráthi-English.		,,	...	Básudeva Bháskar	...	,, 11th & 18th,		,, 12th & 19th,		400	,,
45	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Sheo Prasád	...	,, 11th to 20th,		,, 11th to 20th,		595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	
46	*Oudh Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Sajjád Hussain	...	,, 12th	...	,, 14th	...	450 copies.	
47	*Prágáy Samáchár*	...	Alláhábád	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Bhairaun Singh	...	,, 16th	...	,, 16th	...	500	,,
48	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	...	Meerut	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Mahárájkishun	...	,, 12th	...	,, 14th	...		
49	*Raftu-l-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ghulám Hussain	...	,, 9th & 16th,		,, 12th & 18th,		200	,,
50	*Rahbar*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Partáb Kishun	...	,, 12th	...	,, 17th	...		
51	*Rajputánd Gazette*	...	Ajmere	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	,,	...	Murád Alí	...	,, 9th & 16th,		,, 12th & 19th,		432	,,
52	*Rein Prakásh*	...	Ratlam	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.		,, 5th & 12th,		,, 12th & 18th,		150	,,
53	*Rohilkhand Punch*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Jamshed Alí	...	,, 8th	...	,, 12th	...	150	,,
54	*Rosnah*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	,, 9th, 12th, 16th & 19th.		,, 11th, 14th, 17th & 20th.		113	,,
55	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar,*		Udaipur	...	Hindí	...	Weekly	...	Banshi Dhár	...	,, 9th & 16th,		,, 13th & 20th,		160	,,
56	*Shola-i-Túr*	...	Cawnpore	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Jamná Prasád	...	,, 10th & 17th,		,, 12th & 18th,		95	,,
57	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa	...	Marathi Hind,		,,	...	Lakshman Anant	...	,, 11th	...	,, 14th	...	200	,,
58	*Surma-i-Rozgár*	...	Agrá	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Itrat Hussain	...	,, 8th & 16th,		,, 11th & 20th,		258	,,

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No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
59	*Surúr-i-Qaisari* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Razá ...	Apl. 12th ...	Apl. 17th ...	137 copies.
60	*Tahsíb* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muzaffar Ali Khán,	,, ,, ...	,, 15th ...	60 ,,
61	*Tamannái* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ..	Púran Chand ...	,, 16th ...	,, 19th ...	125 ,,
62	*Tátí-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 8th & 16th,	,, 11th & 18th	293 ,,
63	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí-English.	,, ..	Balwant Káshi Náth,	,, 12th ...	,, 16th ...	130 ,,
64	*Zarífu-l-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Sábit Alí ...	,, 8th ...	,, 14th ...	250 ,,

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